ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 45. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1854. WHOLE NO. 243.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per quare of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Marcus Erwin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C,
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine,
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country.
He may be found at the residence of his father, one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.
April 21, 1853. 1y

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22, 1853.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington. D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6. 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
Mercantile Business
in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of
GOODS;
direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.
"Come one, come all, and give us a call."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, April 7. 1853. tf

Paints.
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.
J. M. SMITH.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 2 1854.

The Last Call.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 5th, 1854.

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture,
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Boots and Shoes.
We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Notice to Contractors.
THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the **20th** of **April**, for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.
For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.
By order of the Board.
J. S. ERWIN, Sec.
Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.
His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and
To the Ladies
He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.
To the Gentlemen
He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.
BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.
Of Crockery and Medicine
he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.
Groceries
Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c
Of Hardware
a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.
Saddles
And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.
With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.
Asheville, Oct. 13. 1853. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.
HAS just received and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.
--ALSO--
Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars. Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.
—ALSO—
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Sold only for Medical Purposes.
Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.
Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.
His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented
☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.
Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 233—3m

WAGGONERS, HO!
THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.
GOWER & SINGLETON.
Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

WANTED,
At the "Eagle Hotel," Asheville:
500 Guests,
2,000 Chickens,
1,000 Ducks,
2,000 Eggs.
March 23, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.
We are under the pressing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.
RANKIN & PULLIAM.
Oct. 20, '53.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., April 1st.

Arrington, N. W	Higgins, Willis
Atkinson, N. L.	Herrin, J. M.
Ballard, David	Hines, Adam
Butler, Linda Miss	Irwin, John
Bapton, Cate C. Miss	Isreal, Isom
Bird, Thomas	Jones, James
Bratcher, J. F.	Jarrett, William
Brown, William	Johnson, Edy Mrs.
Burgin, John Esq.	Jones, Mary Mrs.
Burnet, Waid	Kineaul, John
Brookshire, N. W.	Knipe, Charles
Biorty, J. M.	Killean E.
Belt, Hicksson	Frybell, Silas
Baloo, Elizabeth Miss	Ledbeter, Richard
Brigman, John	Love, M. L.
Blackstock, J. R.	Love, J. D.
Crook, Joseph	Lafferty, James
Carter, S. Harriet Miss	Lowery, James Hon.
Coggins, John Wesley	Lindsey, Jesse H. Jr.
Calloway, B. C. Hon.	Miller, George
Carver, Sealey	McConnel, Ovid M.
Candler, Dr. C. N.	Melton, Berry
Cochet, D. Miss	Miller, Vianer
Coleman, Newton	McDowell, S.
Carter, Mathew	Marten, John B.
Cooke, E. W.	McDowell, Becca
Capps, John	Morris, Wm.
Cobb, James H.	Miller, G. W.
Curry, John C.	Marida, Samuel
Creasman, Henry	McDowell, Jane
Daniel, William	Mr. Neil,
Dornells, D. Rev.	Neil, W. G.
Davis, G. W.	Oliver, J. H.
Davis, Hiram	Overcash, Obediah
Dean & Edwards,	Parker, William S.
Davis, Thomas Rev.	Penland, W. S.
Dandson, Sarah Mrs.	Patton, George N.
Emmons, E. Prof.	Plank, John
Elder, W. W.	Peddicoid, William
Fur, A. M.	Parham, Phillip
Francis, William	Patton, M. A. Miss
Fuller, A. or heirs,	Ray, E. J.
Foster, B. F. Dr.	Ray, James M.
Garmen, W. H.	Rice, Margaret Miss
Glance Ann, Miss 2	Scarborough, W. A. 2
Gibson, D. J. Dr.	Santford, Bailis.
Gara, P. O.	Smith, J. P.
Griffin, D. T.	Starns, John
Griffin, M. A. C. Mrs.	Smith, Amos
Gash, Budit S. Esq.	Shipman, Jackson
Gillinwaters, E. E. Rev.	Standburg, Wm.
Hickam, Jacob	Shope. David
Hill, William W.	Ten, Eliza Miss
Hay Sarah Miss	Tabone, Marshal
Henry R. M. & W. L.	Turner, J. C. 3
Henry R. M.	Welch, W. Pinkney
Henry, William	Wright, J. D.
Hammond, Richard	Walton, T. J.
Hoover, B. F.	Wilson, S. C.
Haren, William J.	Waggoner, William
Hunsucker, Davault	West, Jeremiah
Hughes, Be	Webb, Isaac
Hopkinson, Charles G.	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Notice.
In October, 1853, I gave Silas Jones a Note for $60 or $65, payable twelve months after date.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the consideration for which it was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.
W. L. HENRY.
Sulphur Springs, Feb. 15, 1854.

Wool Wanted.
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Wanted,
At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

Souls, Not Stations.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore,
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vest could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever swelling out of stone,
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown;
God who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones, the highest,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellow,
Oft forgets his fellow; then
Master—rulers—lords—remember
That your meanest hands are men!
Men by labour, men by feeling,
Men by thought and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobled name.

There are foam embroidered oceans;
There are little weed-clad rills,
There are little inch high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills.
But God who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me,
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same.
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifteth up its voice.

But truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light,
And sunset's wrongs shall never prosper
Where there is sunny right;
And God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Will sink oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles of the sea.

The Bible—A Beautiful Extract.

The following is an extract from an address recently delivered by Dr. Berg, of Philadelphia:

"We love this Bible. We can conceive no severer calamity to the race than to be deprived of its pure morality, and we know of no blacker gloom, even in imagination, than that which pours its shadow over the soul when the weary spirit is breaking through the dissolving walls of its earthly house, unsolaced by this light of life! No Bible! Oh! horrid deprivation! Then is the world one grand enigma—a tangled tissue of contradictions, unanswered and irreconcilable. I see the flowers springing from the warm bosom of the earth, and lifting their meek eyes towards heaven, and I say surely there is a God, and the fragrance is earth's incense of praise! I hear the birds singing among the branches, happy and free, rejoicing in the pure air and sunlight of the bright heaven, and I say surely there is a God, and this music is nature's anthem of thanksgiving! I look out upon the furrowed field, and the springing corn smiles its blessing upon the God who sends the soft showers in their season. I see the joy of the harvest, and the golden sheaves praise him, and the fruitful trees praise him, and in full concert all his works declare that he is good. But I hear a cry of anguish; it is the moaning of an infant gasping in its mother's arms. I see it pale and quivering in its agony; I hear the wail of sorrow which woman alone can utter, as she bows over the dead whom she has borne. This world, what is it? A wilderness of graves! A mighty charnel-house! from which groans of pain and sorrow are forever rising to the heavens; and I ask, is this world governed by one God who is good and another that is evil? Wretched man that I am! How shall I oppose the wrath of the malignant being who wars constantly against human happiness, and finally prevails so that men die: and dying shall they never live again? What answer shall I give? Shall they live again? And if they do, will that life be a blessing or a curse? What can I say? There is no Bible! And every grave confounds me; the joys of life perplex me, its sorrows depress me, I am afraid to live, I dare not die! Oh, what can I do without the Bible? What can I know without it, that shall still the eager questioning of the restless, deathless spirit that is beating like a caged bird against these earthen walls, struggling after the purer, wider range of its immortal sphere? I know nothing, except that I am a child of sorrow and an heir of death. I can do nothing but regret my existence, and submit to my fate! So says the infidel. But not so the christian. This world is no enigma to him. He cannot explain every detail, but he can see a glorious harmony between the operations of Providence and the testimony of the Bible. He knows that God is good. He knows that God is holy, that moral law has its penalty for transgression, as surely as natural laws have theirs; and therefore he knows there will be sorrow where there is sin. But then, he learns that this is not remediless. Christ has repaired the ruin and provided the remedy.—It is faith in him as the author of a new life, that is mightier than the power of death. It is faith which binds the soul to Christ, and raises it through all these scenes of sorrow to the joys of the heavenly inheritance. Let us cherish this Bible! Let us read its words, pure as silver refined. Its precepts are apples of gold. In keeping its commands there is infinite reward! Let America keep the Bible, and the Bible will keep America; it will be the salt of divine truth that shall rectify the tendencies to moral corruption, whether in the family, in society or in civil government. It shall save the land from infidel licentiousness and misrule. Remember that God no sooner caused any part of his will or word to be written, than he also commanded the same to be read, not only in the family, but also in the congregation, "that they might hear, and that they might learn, and fear the Lord their God, and observe to do all the words of his law." Defend, protect and love the Bible, and the God of the Bible will cause his presence to be your glory, and upon that glory shall be the defence of his own Almighty arm! God grant to you all the blessings promised in his Word to them that love his truth, and ever save our country from the blasting mildew of infidel folly and falsehood."

FROM THE DAILY CAROLINIAN.

The Battle in the Dark.

There is nothing new from the Danube, so far as the relative position of the two armies is concerned. Operations of magnitude are retarded by the bad weather; but a constant succession of minor encounters are reported. In almost all these conflicts the Turks are aggressors, and generally come off victors. From all indications, however, the Russians, slowly as they move, are preparing for a grand stroke.

On the 7th of February a conflict took place by mistake between two columns of the Russian army. The Turkish positions are extended in an easterly direction as far as the village of Cuiperceni, which is about a mile distant from Kalafat. For several days a Turkish corps, 4,000 strong, under the command of Col. Mirolai, has been posted in front of this village, and in the direction of the Russian outposts. On this corps the Russians determined to make an onslaught during the night of the 16th. For this purpose two Russian columns were brought up, each from 4,000 to 5,000 strong, one by the road which leads to Kalafat, from about the village of Scribezi, and the other from the left side of it, from about Poisna, (Prince Miloch's property) to advance unexpectedly upon the Turks, to surprise, enclose them, and cut them to pieces.

The Russian columns commenced their march at three o'clock in the morning, and by four o'clock reached a position from whence they were only half an hour's march from the Turkish pickets. The second column seems either to have missed the direction by mistaking the road, or to have come up long after its time. Be this as it may, the latter column, in the obscurity of a foggy night, concluded the former one to be a body of hostile Turks, and instantly opened upon them a terrific cannonade, which the others, who labored under the same mistake, returned with yet more deadly effect. Pressing towards each other, it came ere long to a close fire of small arms.—This ill-omened combat lasted for an hour and a half, until, when day dawned, the combatants saw with horror the error they had committed. The loss in killed and wounded, in the course of this night's encounter, is reckoned by the Russians themselves at several hundreds. The Turks were naturally alarmed at every point; and at Widden, which is but a league and a half distant, Omer Pasha, on hearing the cannonade, took all the requisite measures for defence. The Turkish corps stationed at Cuiperceni stood to arms, in readiness for action at any moment, but did not advance, as it was at a loss to imagine or comprehend what the Russians were about, murdering one another in that style. It was not till between 7 and 8 a. m. that the Russian columns withdrew to their respective positions, carrying their wounded along with them.

FROM THE BARNWELL (S. C.) SENTINEL.

Decidedly Rich.

156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
March 16th, 1854.

C. F. TOBIN, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* Your name has been proposed as a suitable one to occupy a place in our "Portraits and Memoirs of Eminent Americans" now living, of which several volumes have been already published. This great work has been received with much favor everywhere, and contains many of the first names in the country. For further information of its general scope and plan, I beg to refer you to a circular herewith sent. Our portraits are engraved on steel, by the first artists, so that the likenesses are true and life-like representations of their originals, possessing greater value to the subjects and their friends than the most costly paintings.

You are respectfully solicited to occupy a place in the pages of this work. Should your consent afford us the opportunity of thus giving to the world a true and permanent record of your life and features please send me your likeness (a good daguerreotype of the same size as our portraits is best,) so that it may be handed over to our engravers.

Please cause to be sent to me also, a memoir of yourself, or such facts as will enable me to prepare it; and, I will not forget to say, that the facts for the sketch should be fully and accurately given.

I hope you will send both the daguerreotype and memoir at your earliest convenience, as we have a volume in progress, and wish to avoid delay. Hoping to hear from you, I am, yours truly,

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Dear Sir: The above communication reached me last week, and in replication I beg leave to state, that if I have ever done anything worthy of the immortality your magazine is likely to confer upon me, I am not conscious of it. However, as true merit is always modest, it may be to that virtue that I owe my ignorance, at all events, (and I am anxious the world at large should know it,) I have not sought fame, but fame has sought me, as Alexander Smith the poet would say,

"Fame! Fame! next grandest word to God!

In taking retrospect of my early days, I can discover nothing worthy of record, unless it be the stealing of a few watermelons at school, for which I was beaten with many stripes, or the riding of a few quarter races, for which I received an occasional and solitary ginger cake, or adventures of similar import.

At 17, I ranaway from my venerable old Guardian, the Rev. Handsford Dade Duncan, (long life to him) and vamosed to the great, far west, where I flourished for a short time, and a short time only, and upon returning I lost all my money upon a game vulgarly called "poker," (of which, of course, you know nothing,) upon one of the boats of the Alabama river. This was about the time the Ben. Franklin bursted, and killed so many, and had I not been standing near the stern of the vessel, you would never have had the opportunity of handing my name, fac simile, character and adventures, down to an eager posterity in the columns of your justly celebrated magazine.

I returned to my own, my native land, fundless, and perhaps somewhat seedy in appearance, and run for 1st Lieut. in a distinguished militia company, but was unfortunately beaten by the loss of one vote, by my worthy competitor.

In the year of our Lord 1849, my illustrious friend Thos. D. Condy, gave me the office of Assistant Deputy U. S. Marshal for the District of Barnwell, and while taking the Census, I killed one horse and another ran away and broke my buggy, upon which occasion, I rode my horse bare back 14 miles in 40 minutes, of which fact Col. B. H. Brown is a living witness.

After I had concluded this herculean undertaking, a man calling himself "C. Frank Powell," wrote me from Washington that if I would forward a certain amount of money to him, he would prosecute my claims for an increase of pay sufficient to cover these immense disasters, but I grieve to say that from the time I sent the money, I have not heard a word from the aforesaid and never to be forgotten C. Frank Powell, he probably having gone to parts unknown. However, I still entertain strong hopes of seeing his distinguished name and fac simile in your widely circulated magazine.

Last year I ran for Tax Collector in this important Township, and was beaten so badly by a base combination, of which I was wholly unconscious until a few minutes before the closing of the polls, that I have not since entirely recovered my equanimity. As a strvo, however, to this disaster, and just at this crisis, my distinguished but benighted friend, the Hon. James Campbell, Post Master General gave me the Post Office at this place, the duties of which I may without vanity say, I have discharged to the *complete and entire* satisfaction of the *whole* community.

My friends anxious to secure for me the distinguished honor you have so politely tender-

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ed, and as a reward for my various and arduous services, are now busily engaged in raising a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expenses attendant upon this momentous affair. I allude to the engraving of my portrait. They have already appointed a committee to secure the services of a competent artist for the all absorbing occasion, and as soon as the picture is completed, I will forward it to your address.

Permit me to express the hope that you will delay the publication of the next number of your magazine until it makes its advent.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of the distinguished consideration with which I remain, Dear sir,

Your grateful and ob't servt.,
C. F. TOBIN, Postmaster,
At Barnwell C. H., S. C.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., 157 Broadway, N. Y.

Gold in England.

The London Mining Journal, of the 11th of February, has an article headed "Gold Discoveries in England," which assumes that there is a vast quantity of gold in England; and that it may be made to yield from one to two ounces per ton, at which rate it would give a large profit and would pay well at half an ounce per ton, as a gold mine does in Brazil, it is said. The matrix of this ore is said to be auriferous, furruginous quartz, and is assumed to exist in large quantities, although Sir R. Murchison—high geological authority, "doubts as yet, the existence of these great masses of auriferous rock in Britain, and whether the gold will continue downwards." But if the rock is found, and seen, and raised, and the gold extracted, then a stubborn fact must prevail over scientific theory. As yet, we believe, gold has not been found at any very great depth anywhere; and the idea prevailing in South America is, that it is comparatively near the surface, and never descends very far below it, like some other metals—silver, copper, &c.

Great reliance is placed upon Berdan's gold ore pulverizer, washer, and amalgamator for coaxing out the gold with quicksilver, very little of which is lost in the operation. This is an American invention, and must be a very valuable one, from the London account of the performances of the amalgamator. The complete apparatus is very costly, ranging from £650 to £2,400.

All questions now mooted about gold and gold ore will find their solution in California and Australia. If, as some believe it does, gold descends far into the earth, the auriferous ore must be, in those two countries, almost inexhaustible. If it does not, after a while it will begin to get scarce, and be hard to get, as is now the case in Peru, once the land of gold *par excellence*. Now there is a great deal more silver than gold in that country; more, we believe, than ten times the quantity, estimating it by the value.

Gold is found, too, says the Mining Journal, in Wales. All the world is now agog for gold. Everybody, like Miss Kilmansegg's father, wants that yellow "root of all evil:"

"Gold, gold, and gold, without end,
He had gold to lay by, and gold to spend,
Gold to give, and gold to lend,
And reversions of gold *in futuro*."

REV. THALES MCDONALD.—This gentleman was arrested by the Sheriff of Davidson county, on Sunday last, on a charge of *Forgery*. The Superor Court, now in session in that county, Judge MANLY presiding, have the case before them. It is publicly rumored that he has been engaged in such conduct for years, forging the names of his friends in Bank, and in more private transactions. We have no accurate personal knowledge of the number or extent of these operations, but are led to believe that they amount to many thousands of dollars. He was arrested on a process from the county of Forsythe, for a forgery committed in the Salem Bank.

The arrest, and the circumstances which preceeded it, have kept the public mind in this region, under high excitement for more than a week. No man enjoyed a larger share of public confidence and esteem than did McDonald. Few, if any, had warmer or more numerous and wealthy friends. Wealthy himself—his property being estimated at between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, exceeding the amount of all his liabilities by some ten or twelve thousand his criminal conduct cannot easily be accounted for. His operations, as we understand them, were of such a nature as to preclude almost entirely the belief of any design of absolute fraud.

P. S. We learn from a gentleman who came through Lexington on yesterday, that McDonald, was admitted to bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.—Our town was visited by a tremendous hail storm accompanied by lightning and heavy wind, on Thursday evening last, between 2 and 3 o'clock—such a one as we never before witnessed.—We have not yet seen the "oldest inhabitants," but some of the younger old ones say they never before saw the like. The ground was covered with hail to the depth of several inches; the stones being of all sizes from that of an egg downwards. We doubt if there was a dozen unbroken panes left on the north side of those houses in town that were without shutters. It was rather amusing, after the storm was over, to see our citizens, "trotting round" after glass and putty. The supply, however, was inadequate to the demand. "It is a bad wind that blows nobody good," and the merchants and glaizers will be benefitted by this. If there is anything in ventilation, the health of our town will be promoted for a week or two to come.

We presume that there were from 3 to 4,000 panes of glass broken in town, to say nothing of the vicinity.—[*Abingdon Virginian, 18th.*

"Doctor," said an old lady the other day to her family physician, kin you tell me how it is that some folks is born dumb?"

"Why, hem! why certainly madam," replied the doctor, "it is owing to the fact they came into the world without the power of speech!"

"La me! remarked the old lady, "now jest see what it is to have a physic education, I've axed my old man more nor a hundred times, that are same thing, and all I could ever git out on him was '*kase they is!*'"

"Well, I'm glad I axed you, for I never should a died satisfied without knowing it."

Court week is a good time to pay the printer.

FOR THE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Henderson.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., a Democratic meeting convened in the Court house in Hendersonville, and was organized by calling J. D. Justice, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Rev. L. M. Berry Secretary.

David Coleman, Esq., was called on to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few appropriate remarks. Maj. E. Cantrell introduced the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized and requested to appoint 12 delegates, to represent the Democracy of Henderson County in the State Democratic Convention, to be holden in Raleigh on the 19th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary at this time to enumerate afresh the well known and *national* principles of our party—the Henderson Democracy are *democrats*, and our creed is the "Baltimore Platform."

Resolved, That the course of the administration of President Pierce has been like the statesman at its head—eminently national, republican and American; and we add our expression to the deep voice of our brethren elsewhere and of the country in hearty approval and support.

Resolved, That the Nebraska Bill, now before Congress, proclaims the true theory of the Constitution on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and reaffirms a principle, the original departure from which has been one of the greatest disasters of our country; and that the Bill claims the active support of every true friend of the South and the Constitutional rights of the States.

Resolved, That the great measure of Free Suffrage, involves a principle which has become part and parcel of the democratic heart in North Carolina, and that we will cling to it through good and evil fortune.

Resolved, That the position of the platform of the late Whig Convention on the subject of Constitutional reform, we regard as alike weak, mischievous and insincere. That as reflecting men we can entertain for it no respect, as citizens we can yield to it no confidence, and as friends of *real* reform we will show it no quarter.

Resolved, That we recognise the vital importance of internal improvement within the State, and, within judicious limits, fostered by State aid—and especially of the extension of the Central Raid Road East to Beaufort and West to the Tennessee line.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gov. Ried has been of a character which claims our admiration and approval; and that he will carry with him in his approaching retirement from office, the affectionate respect and kindest sympathies of the party and the State he has served so well.

Mr. Coleman being loudly called for, responded in a speech of some length, during which he was frequently cheered. He fully sustained his reputation as one of the best speakers of the day.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After which, C. M. Greer, Esq., introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That while we will cheerfully and heartily support the nominee of the Convention, we take this opportunity respectfully to suggest the name of Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, as the favorite choice of the Democrats of Henderson, and as a gentleman whose antecedents, character and principles, combine to recommend as worthy to be the Democratic standard bearer in the approaching campaign.

The following Delegates were appointed by the Chairman, under the first resolution:—C. M. Greer, Col. Wm. Fuller, E. Cantrell, Wm. Miller, B. King, Jefferson McMinn, Thomas R. Murry, Jesse McMinn, D. T. Sims, V. Ripley.

On motion of Maj. E. Cantrell, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe, was appointed proxy for Henderson county, in case the Delegates failed to attend the Convention.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Coleman for his able and eloquent address.

The officers received a vote of thanks for the prompt and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

J. D. JUSTICE, Ch'n.
L. M. BERRY, Sec'y.

The Exodus from Ireland still continues. A Galway journal, the Mercury, speaks in a desponding tone of the increasing tide of emigration from that county. If it should last but a year or two more, Ireland must become "one continuous Auburn."

"The rural districts in the vicinity of Galway are being quite depopulated—men, women, and children are endeavoring to fly from Ireland as from a country whose doom is, in their terrified imagination, sealed; as from a land upon which some blighting curse, some withering and scathing malediction has settled, yes, hopelessly settled down. Were typhus, cholera, plague, pestilence devastating the land, their effects would not be, could not be more striking in hunting the people from their native homes. Scarcely does a train start hence but we see our poor fellow-countrymen and countrywomen too, tearing themselves from their families, their friends, the relations and acquaintances, bidding their final adieu to everything, to every scene dear to them in poor old Ireland, and seeking a refuge, a home, a shelter in another world."

A singlar trial for murder occurred in New Orleans on the 19th inst. Mr. James Patten met Colonel Walter Turnbull, master warden of the port of New Orleans, as he was entering an omnibus in Tchoupetoulas street, and shot him. Patten was tried for murder.—His counsel interposed the plea of insanity. He rose in court, denounced his counsel for the subterfuge, declared he was not insane, and that he must be acquitted or convicted upon the ground of justification which he had given to the counsel. The court permitted him to dismiss his counsel. No ground of justification was maintained, and the prisoner was convicted.

The population of California, it is said, has not increased to any extent during the past year.

The Alabama Legislature, at its late session, refused to abolish imprisonment for debt.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 13, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

☞ The following is from the Raleigh Register of March 29th:

The "News" says: "The Register has always been in favor of all the 'admirable' compromises and provisos which the whig party has foisted on the country. So admirable in its view are all legislative compromises and provisos which *work injury to popular rights, and put the South under the bann of Northern anti-Slavery dictation," &c.*

What Compromises, "which work injury to popular rights and put the South under the bann," &c. has the whig party ever foisted on the country? Does the News mean to include in this category the Compromise of 1850? Was *that* injurious to popular rights and did it put the South under the banns?—Why then did the News, despite all its indignation and swaggering, "acquiesce" in it? Why did it support Mr. Pierce who ran as a Compromise candidate for the Presidency, and Col. King, who sustained it, for the Vice Presidency?

The Register has never failed, studiously and persistently, to misrepresent the position occupied by this and other States Right journals on the subject of the Compromise of '50. It professes to be unable to see the difference between protesting against a measure *before* its passage, and opposing it after it has become irrevocably the law of the land. This plain distinction, according to its own professions, it either has not the capacity to perceive, or lacks the honest fairness to acknowledge. In so delicate a dilemma, we will not attempt deciding to which of these two causes its blindness is properly attributable. As however, the Register seems in quite an inquisitive mood, we will be complaisant enough to answer him.

We are asked "why then did the News, despite all its indignant and swaggering patriotism, 'acquiesce' in it?" (the Compromise of '50.) Why? Because that was all that the defection of such Southern presses as the *Register* and such politicians as it supported, joined with the freesoil interest, then so unfortunately prevalent in our councils, left for us to do. The Compromise had become the law of the land. Its objectionable features were irremediable, and further agitation could only endanger the perpetuity of the Union, by putting in jeopardy that portion of it which the South was interested in preserving. The time for a successful struggle had past; and even had another been open to us, in view of such desertions from our cause as had taken place in the one just passed through, there was not much reason to hope a better issue. Of course we "acquiesced." Would the Register have had us *secede?*

And therefore it was, and because they *were* "Compromise candidates," that we "supported Mr. Pierce for the Presidency, and Col. King for the Vice Presidency." Had we *belonged* to party, with our previous political associations we would doubtless have acted differently. Having accepted the Compromise as a finality, we did not extend to it a partial or delusive support, and therefore sustained not only the settlement, but the *men* who were its champions.

We would remark also, that our "acquiesence" in the measures of Compromise, has been very different from that of the Register. *We* acquiesced at the same time and in company with, *Southern men.* All *our* service in the cause has been seen in the camp of the friends of the South. It is sufficient for all further answer to say, that the only objections which have ever been taken to our course on this question have come from such as the Register. None, either as to the manner or measure of our acquiescence, have ever come from the supporters of Southern Rights. Is the Register answered?

This attempt at misrepresentation cannot succeed. The accusation that the Southern Rights supporters of the principles of the Compromise of '50 are inconsistent or insincere, as a means of destroying their influence, would be a powerful weapon, were it pointed with the polished shaft of *truth.* But the grounds on which the charge is based are too absurd to mislead. The Register does the people injustice. Were we too ignorant to appreciate the distinction, we might be blinded—those who are too bigotted to look may not wish to see,—but we plain common sense people *can* see that there is a difference between a protest against a proposed act and opposition to an irrevocable law; between exclaiming against a bad bargain, and insisting on making the best of it after it has been irremediably fastened on us.

The whig "organ" goes on to take us to task about our alleged inconsistency in supporting the Nebraska Bill. It would have been more appropriate to that paper, to have been making these insinuating under thrusts at the Bill itself. But it has *quit that,* and so we presume this dig under the ribs is an honor intended for us alone, saving and excepting the portion designed for our contemporary of the Standard. The "organ" proceeds thus—"Yet that very Bill (the Nebraska) declares, in substance, (and it has been insisted on by Douglas and all its advocates) that the Compromise of 1850 superseded the Missouri line." Exactly so. That's the reason we go for it. It was the Compromise of 1850, then, which established the doctrine of "non-intervention"—yes. You are right for once. "Did the News sustain those measures? Where *then* was its fiery devotion to the principles of the Nebraska bill?" Questions very cleverly put and very easily answered. We will tell the Register—our devotion to those principles is where it was in 1850, where it has since been, and where it was at the *beginning of this Nebraska controversy*—before we had had to wait for the expression of any oracle, before we exactly "knew what to do." We *never have* opposed the "doctrine of non-intervention." What we did oppose in 1850 was the pretence of giving us the principle in instances where it could not effectually apply. It is well known that in the Territory acquired from Mexico, slavery did not exist under the Mexican laws. It is equally well known that many able jurists, with Mr. Webster at their head, contended that under the provisions of the compromise, the question of slavery in this territory was still left under the operation of these Mexican laws. Under these circumstances, and with Judges appointed by the Administration then in power to construe the law, such non-intervention as that offered us was to deliver us bound hand and foot into the power of our enemies. It was the non-interference of delivering over the lamb into the fangs of the wolf. We therefore called upon Congress not only to not intervene itself, but, as an American Congress, to see that we were not *intervened over* by the laws of a foreign State. All that we asked was that American law should be extended, not only in name, but in fact, over this region. We do not mean in saying this, to go the extreme length of contending that the first settlers of a Territory, however few their numbers, should have the power absolutely to decide its destiny. We think there may be a duty in Congress to protect the rights of *all* the States against interference whether within or without the Territory. But it is obvious that non-interference in any form is infinitely better and more just than absolute *exclusion* of our citizens from the public territory. By it, in any shape, the equality of all the States as members of the confederacy is preserved. In *this* instance "non-interference" is not an abstract speculation, but a theory which can be applied. Nor is its effect confined to this Bill. The doctrine once firmly established, its consequences extend to all future territorial organizations. In this Bill is involved the future existence of many slave States. It is this principle which recommends to us the Nebraska Bill. In the compromise of 1850 what we objected to was not the doctrine, but what we regarded as a cunningly devised and delusive application of it. The Register itself bears us out in this view:—"It is conceded," says that paper in the very article we refer to, "that those principles" (Congressional non-intervention) "were recognised and established in 1850, and that the Nebraska Bill but reiterates them, and puts them in *practical operation.*" Exactly. That is just what we have been saying. It is this "practical operation" which gives the principle all its value and the want of which we objected to in the Bills of 1850.

We have thus explained for the gentleman "where was" and is "our devotion to the principles of the Nebraska Bill." And the Register will permit us to add that *our* devotion to this cause has been not only consistent, but early, active and unwavering. We did not have to wait for any oracle to speak, before we "knew what to do." We have not stabbed the measure with insinuated suspicions, nor damned it with faint praise. Our course in this instance, as in 1850, has been that of a Southern man who stood up for the equal rights of his section—of a States Right man who advocated the equal rights of all the States. Is it to be wondered at that our doings have not found favor in the eyes of the "organ" of all the Federalists?

☞ The advertisement of John B. Woodfin, Esq., will arrest the attention of every one who had a relative among the glorious band who fell in defence of Texan independence. He has, at great cost of time, labor and money, procured the complete Rolls of the Texas army, as well as of the war of 1812. He has been eminently successful in the prosecution of claims.

☞ Gov. Reid offers a reward of $350 for the apprehension of Willis Hester, of Orange county, charged with negro stealing in said county.

☞ The Abolitionists of Connecticut have triumphed in the State election, having a majority of sixty in the House and eighteen in the Senate. The people have failed to elect a Governor.

MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

We have received from Messrs. Cowperthwait, Desilver and Butler, Booksellers and Publishers, 253 Market-st., Philadelphia, a copy of the above named Geography. This work contains, in one Book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut engravings.

The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c. &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school book but for general use in families.

The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.

It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of H. D. Turner, and W. L. Pomeroy, of Raleigh; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCarter & Co., and E. H. Lane, Charleston, and of booksellers generally.

GEN. DOCKERY IN THE FIELD.

We learn from the Raleigh papers that Gen. Dockery, the whig candidate for Governor, has commenced the canvass, having addressed the citizens of Johnston county a few days since. We like to see fair play, and as the Democratic Convention does not meet until the 19th of the present month, we hope some Democratic volunteer, with conscious "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect," will meet the General at every appointment and divide the time with him.

☞ Any suggestions which may be induced by an examination of the tables of the United States Census for this county and town, (which have been published by Congress and extensively distributed,) should be forwarded at an early day, to Mr. DEBOW, Superintendent of the Census Office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that office.

COOL.

A gentleman wrote to us a few days since, complaining bitterly that we had not published a communication he handed us some weeks since, and wound up his epistle by stating that he read in our paper every week articles of less interest than the aforesaid communication. Reader, can you believe us when we tell you that this gentleman is not, and never was, a subscriber to the News! Even so, and yet he presumes to lecture us on the character of our paper! Cool, very.

For the benefit of mankind generally, we state again what every body ought by this time to have learnt, that we publish whatsoever suits us, and nothing else, and if any gentleman is displeased with our editorials or our selections, we are sorry it is so, but can't help it. We alone are responsible, and we "paddle our own canoe." Critics and grumblers will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly—especially those whose names are not on our Books.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Washington Union, referring to the critical condition of affairs between this country and Spain, says:

"The indications are daily multiplying that we are not long to enjoy uninterrupted peace with Spain. We feared as much when we saw Pezuela appointed Captain-General of Cuba, under what we believed at the time to be British dictation. Lord John Russell has since admitted that the selection of this functionary was in accordance with the wishes of the Aberdeen ministry. And for what did Victoria's government desire him? Because of his known inveterate hostility to the United States and their institutions, as manifested during his residence at Porto Rico, as Captain-General, and afterwards at Madrid!"

It then proceeds to declare that if England and France think proper to endorse this wrong—if they send their vessels to the coasts of Cuba to protect the authorities there in the wanton outrage which has occurred in the instance of the Black Warrior—our duty will be too clear to admit of a doubt upon the subject. And in conclusion it thus admonishes us to prepare to defend ourselves:

"It is evidently our duty to begin to prepare for the worst. We must demonstrate to the good of every land—those entertaining sentiments kindred to our own—in an unmistakable manner, that we have not only a good cause, but that we are so prepared that, with God's blessing, we shall be enabled to maintain it. We should thus contract an alliance more formidable to our enemies than any ever contracted between crowned-heads for the suppression of political liberty."

☞ The Iowa Capitol Reporter states that every Democratic paper but one in that State supports the Nebraska bill.

☞ Hon. S. A. Douglass has our thanks for interesting public documents.

☞ A new Post Office has been established in Jackson county, called Hogback Valley, W. Barton, Post Master.

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE."

We ask the attention of our young friend of the Raleigh Register, of Henry W. Miller, Esq., and the Greensborough Patriot, to the proceedings of a whig meeting recently held in Henderson county, and which may be found in another column of this paper.

The Register and Mr. Miller affected to think the 6th resolution in the whig platform an "admirable compromise." That the west in surrendering what she has always battled for, gave up nothing but an "abstraction."—The whigs of Henderson think differently and seem to regard the whig platform pretty much in the same light as the Greensborough Patriot did a few weeks ago, as "ungenerous and ridiculous." The whig people of Henderson have spoken for themselves, and they unequivocally repudiate the action of the late Convention, and propose an independent organization against the candidate and the principles put forth by that body. The "News," it begins to appear, will not be without backers, even among the whig party, in its war upon the 6th resolution.

In its own language, we will say to the Greensboro' Patriot, if you are *sincere* in your notions of a free Convention, you have an opportunity now to help the west to "set up for itself in favor of constitutional reform, independent of both parties." Will the Patriot exert itself to send a Delegation to the proposed Convention at this place in June next? We predict that it will not, and that it, in conjunction with the Federal leaders throughout the State, will assail this movement of the independent freemen of Henderson and try to put it down. They are more anxious to carry the Legislature and elect men of their own stripe to the United States Senate than they are to take any steps which will advance the interests of the West. They have abandoned all their principles and are now fighting for the spoils which the next Legislature will have to distribute.

"LATE LAW PARTNER."

It has been heralded to the world by the Whig Press, that Asa Fowler, "Gen. Pierce's late Law Partner," had taken part in an anti-Nebraska meeting at Concord, N. H. Suppose Mr. Fowler was "late law partner" of Gen. Pierce, does that make the President responsible for his political opinions? The truth, however, is this—This Asa Fowler *was,* many years ago, law partner to Gen. Pierce. He *was then a democrat.* Subsequently he became an abolitionist of the stamp of John P. Hale, and. by a coalition of whigs and abolitionists, was elected to the House from Concord in 1847. In 1848 he was defeated, the democrats recovering the ascendency; this being his only appearance in public life since he was abolitionized. For eight years he has been notoriously a regular member of the abolition party.

Whiggery is hard up for an argument against Gen. Pierce's Administration! Whig editors seem to think the people are as ignorant as Federalism is stuped and arrogant.

☞ His Honor Judge Dick, is now holding the Spring term of the Superior Court for this county. The Docket is a large one, there being several State cases of importance.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

George Sanders, esq., the rejected United States Consul at London, received lately, it is said, a letter from a distinguished Russian diplomatist, intimating that England and France will soon become united rivals to the United States, and urging the latter to join Russia against those two powers. The writer makes an adroit appeal to the commercial jealousies of our country, and hints are held out of the great service which Russia can render the world by re-establishing Polish independence, and by checking the supremacy which England is rapidly acquiring over other nations. He also says:

"Russia is the best friend America has at this moment, and America can help her in the work of regeneration. America has money, and Russia is in want of it; and no doubt Russia will be glad to contract a debt with America at the rate of six per cent.—not by obtaining cash, but for cash worth in ships, and the means of keeping up the war with those who oppose her. America can build her ships to any extent, large and small, and American ships can take out Russian seamen for them, as passengers, and which neither France nor England can prevent. England would break with France to-morrow could she go back to her original position with Russia; but this she must not be permitted to do, if the world has a right to be free! She fears America, but she does not respect her, and I trust the people of the United States are not blind to this fact: and they never had a better opportunity than they have at this moment to teach England to understand her duty."

The Russian who loses a friend by death, in winter, puts him behind the door, and makes a room mate of him for some months. This seems out of order to us, but when you reflect that people "keep" in Russia, and that the ground is so frozen in mid-winter that digging graves is tantamount to hewing granite, the practice assumes a degree of reasonableness that quite excuses its want of decorum.

ALL IN ONE NIGHT.—A German in this city probably experienced a greater variety of important events in one night, last week, than any other man that ever lived. He was coerced into matrimony, presented with a son four months old, had the delirium tremens, and paid the great debt of nature between 8 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning. He did not survive the great events.—*Albany Paper.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

QUALLA TOWN, April 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

Sir: Under the act of last session Major Gwinn was appointed to make a survey for a Rail Road west from Salisbury. It was contemplated that an examination would be made of the different passes in the Blue Ridge, and routes leading therefrom, to form a Rail road connection with Chattanooga. An examination has been made of the routes through the Yadkin and French Broad vallies, which diverged north, but no examination has yet been made of the route running west from the French Broad river through the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, to the line of the State of Tennessee, in the direction of Chattanooga.

This route, it was supposed, would at least be examined and a report made thereon by the engineer, in as much as it formed almost an air line from Salisbury to Chattanooga, through a section of the State in every way favorable to the construction of a Rail road. But it seems that the *powers that be*, judging from the delay, directed that the engineer shall confine his explorations to the first routes and leave the people on this line to employ an engineer at their own expense, or have no report for the examination of the Legislature. From the exertion which has been made in the county of Cherokee to raise funds by private subscription to pay an engineer to examine the Red Marble pass between the waters of the Hiwassee and Tennessee rivers, it is probable that an effort will be made to employ an engineer to do what should have been done by the State engineer. The same as the western counties will likely have to do in relation to the employment of a geologist and mineralogist to examine their minerals.

It is true that Professor Emmons while employed by the State, passed through the western counties to and from Duck Town, in Tennessee, but judging from the rapidity with which he travelled, being about equal to the speed of the United States mail carrier, it is not probable that the people of the western counties will be much benefitted by his flying visit.

It is, however, not strange that the engineer and geologist, employed by the State, should confine their operations to the portion of the State lying east of the line of the county of Buncombe, when it is taken into consideration that so large a number of persons regard Buncombe as the western limits of the State.

In my next communication some explanation will be given of the route for a Rail road through the valley of the Pigeon, Tuckasiege, and Hiwassee rivers, which seems not to have been considered worthy of examination.

A FRIEND TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR THE NEWS.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Henderson county, held at the Court House in Hendersonville, on Friday, the 7th of April, 1854,

On motion of the Rev. James Blythe, Col. John Davis was called to the Chair, and Col. J. H. Allen was requested to act as Secretary. Henry T. Farmer, Esq. explained the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which passed unanimously:

Whereas, the Whig Convention assembled at Raleigh on the 22d day of February last, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for Governor, adopted as a part of the platform, a resolution advocating the call of a convention to make amendments to the constitution, but recommended that said convention be restricted from changing the present basis of representation in the house, and Whereas, we are strongly devoted to the principles of the Whig party, and whereas, we believe the said resolution is not consistent with the principles of the Whig party.

Be it therefore resolved, That in our opinion, the Legislature has no right to restrict a convention of the people of the State called to change their fundamental law.

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that the people of the State can be trusted to alter, amend, and change the constitution, and that we are opposed to the call of any restricted convention whatever.

And whereas, we do not desire to place ourselves in factious opposition to the Whig party, and contribute any thing to the success of the Democratic party,

Resolved, That all men opposed to the 6th resolution of the Whig platform adopted at Raleigh in February last, be requested to appoint delegates to a convention, to be held at Asheville or some other central and convenient point, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, to determine upon the proper course to pursue.

James Spann and other gentlemen present, being called upon, expressed their approval of the resolution. On motions,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to attend the convention at Asheville, whereupon the Chair appointed for that purpose H. T. Farmer, J. Spann, C. Cantrell, J. Dunlap, Joel R. Allen, R. W. Allen, M. M. Edney, and M. M. Patton.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Carolina Baptist and the Asheville papers.

The thanks of the meeting being tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN DAVIS, Chair'n.

Col. J. H. ALLEN, Sec'y.

LIQUOR LAW VETO.

Governor Seymour has vetoed the prohibitory law passed by the New York Legislature. He says that the bill is unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive in its character, and subversive of well settled principles of legislation, and that the people, irrespective of their different views of the use of intoxicating liquors, when advised of its provisions, will regard them with surprise and alarm.

He concludes his message as follows:

"The constitution makes it my duty to point out the objectionable features of this bill, but I owe it to the subject, and to the friends of the measure, to add the expression of my belief that habits of intemperance cannot be extirpated by prohibitory laws. They are not consistent with sound principles of legislation. Like decrees to regulate religious creeds or forms of worship, they provoke resistance, where they are designed to enforce obedience. The effort to suppress intemperance by unusual and arbitrary measures, proves that the Legislature is attempting to do that which it is not within its province to enact, or its power to enforce.

"This is the terror which lies at the foundation of this bill, which distorts its details and makes it a cause of angry controversy.—Should it become a law it would render its advocates odious, as the supporters of unjust and arbitrary enactments. Its evils would only cease upon its repeal, or when it became a dead letter upon the statute book. Judicious legislation may correct abuses in the manufacture, sale, or use of intoxicating liquours; it can do no more.

"The experience of all nations, in all periods, demonstrates that temperance, like other virtues, is not produced by the law makers, but by the influence of education, morality, and religion.

"While a conscientious discharge of duty and a belief that explicit language is due to the friends of this bill, require me to state my objections to the measure in decided terms, it must not be understood that I am indifferent to the evils of intemperance, or wanting in respect and sympathy for those who are engaged in their suppression. I regard intemperance as a fruitful source of degradation and misery. I look with no favor upon the habits and practices which have produced the crime and suffering which are constantly forced upon my attention in the painful discharge of official duties. After long and earnest reflection, I am satisfied reliance cannot be placed upon prohibitory laws to eradicate those evils. Men may be persuaded, they cannot be compelled to adopt habits of temperance.

"I concur with many of the earnest and devoted friends of temperance in the opinion that it will hereafter be cause for regret if the interest which is now excited in the public mind upon the subject should be diverted from its proper channels, and exhausted in attempting to procure legislation which must be fruitless."

The Senate on Saturday tried to pass it over the veto, but failed to obtain the constitutional majority.

A MOTHER'S REVENGE.—A serious affair occurred at New Orleans on the 15th instant. A daughter of a woman named Bridget Murphy having been seduced, the mother purchased a knife, and compelled the daughter to accompany her to a billiard saloon where the alleged seducer, John Hitzelberger, was employed. On his being pointed out to her, she demanded reparation for her daughter's wrongs. This was refused, when she drew the knife from beneath her shawl, and plunged it twice into the young man's side, who fled into the saloon, followed by the avenger, who stabbed him twice in the back before he succeeded in effecting his escape into St. Charles street, where he fell to the earth from exhaustion and loss of blood; and was picked up and conveyed to the Charity Hospital. The mother was immediately arrested, and after being committed, expressed her firm determination to kill the seducer, should he survive his wounds, of which there is much doubt.

The Columbia South Carolinian has seen two counterfeit $20 bills on the bank of the State of South Carolina. The bills are tolerably executed, the paper poor. They are made payable to James Fenton, and signed M. A. Moat, Cashier, R. N. Loodwyn, President. One bill is dated 1st May, 1852, and the other the 4th of the same month. People should be on the look out.

We are pained to learn from the Georgia Temperance Banner, that Mr. S. M. Hewlett, Temperance Lecturer, has again fallen and returned to his cups. Alas! for poor frail human nature. His history is but another forcible witness to the implacability of the love of strong drink when the appetite is once formed, and serves to illustrate the truthfulness of the argument that the only path of safety is to touch not, taste not, handle not.—*Spirit of the Age.*

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—We learn that the Rev. W. S. Loyd, the paster of two Baptist churches in this county, a few miles west of this city, Elam and Antioch, died on last Sunday, while performing service at the latter. He had commenced his discourse, and after speaking a few moments suddenly exclaimed, "I feel, brethren, I am giving," and instantaneously sank down and expired.

Some physicians were present in the congregation who attempted in vain to revive him. There was no pulsation or breath, after his fall, and it is presumed that he died of a disease of the heart, as he had suffered much the day previously from palpitation.—*Mobile Paper.*

SICK HEADACHE.—The following cure for the sich headache was furnished to the Boston Medical Journal by Dr. N. S. Folsom, of Portsmouth, New Hamsphire:

"Take any number of drops of Croton oil, mix them with flour and molasses, and make as many pills as drops of the oil used. When the patient begins to feel the sick headache coming on, one-half of a pill is to be taken every hour in molasses, or something of like consistence, until it acts as a cathartic: and thus treat the sick headache at each attack. If thus taken, each attack will be less severe, and in some cases a few doses produce a permanent cure. He seems to think the Croton oil acts in three ways: 1st. By increasing the secretions: 2d. By counteracting the anti-peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels; and 3d. by acting as a counter-irritant to the brain."

The Frog.

Of all the funny things that live
In woodland, marsh or bog,
That creep the ground, or fly the air,
The funniest thing's the frog.
The frog—the scientificest
Of nature's handy-work—
The frog, that neither walks nor runs,
But goes it with a jerk.
With pants and coat of bottle-green,
And yellow fancy vest,
He plunges into mud and mire—
All in his Sunday best.
When he sits down he's standing up,
As Paddy O'Kinn once said;
And for convenience sake he wears,
His eyes on the top of his head.
You see him sitting on a log,
Above the "vasty deep,"
You feel inclined to say, "old chap,
Just look before you leap!"
You raise your cane to hit him on
His ugly-looking mug,
But ere you get it half-way up,
Down he goes *kerchug.*

Official.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[PUBLIC, No. 5.]

A RESOLUTION accepting certain volumes and medals presented by her Britanic Majesty's government to the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the government of the United States accept the presentation volumes and medals illustrative of the Exhibition in London, in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, presented by her Britanic Majesty's government, in behalf of her Majesty's commissioners for the said Exhibition, and that they be placed in the Library of Congress.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be communicated to the British government in such manner as the President of the United States may see proper.

Approved 27 March, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No. 6.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and Light house Board to determine upon the site, plan, and mode of constructing the light-house on Cohasset rocks, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury and Light-house Board be, and hereby are, authorized to determine upon the site, plan, and mode of constructing the light-house upon the Cohasset rocks, on the Southerly side of the entrance into Boston harbor. And so much of the act approved August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, relative to the rebuilding of the light-house, on Minot's Ledge, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved 27 March, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No 9.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished; which fact or the reverse must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States, shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party either in his own name, or the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department—and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other—and that whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour, which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27 March, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No 12.]

AN ACT for the relief of the United States troops who were sufferers by the recent disaster to the steamship San Francisco.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, under the direction of the President, to each of the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who, on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, embarked at New York, under orders for California, on the steamship San Francisco, and who was on board that vessel on the occasion of her recent disaster at sea, and to Lieutenant Francis Key Murry, and any other officer or seaman of the United States' navy, who was on board the said steamship under orders, a sum equal in amount to his pay and allowances for eight months.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any such officer, non commissioned officer, musician, or private shall have died before receiving such payment, from any cause consequent upon said disaster, his widow if one survived him, and if, not, then his minor children if any there be, shall be paid a sum equal in amount to six months' pay and allowances of the deceased. And that the widows and minor children of those officers, non commissioned officers, and privates who perished by this disaster, or who died from disease in consequence thereof, shall be allowed pensions in the same manner in all respects as if the said officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates had been killed in battle.

Approved 27 March, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No. 13.]

AN ACT for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler on public lands which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proprosed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: Provided, They shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market.

[PUBLIC, No. 14.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Arkansas into two judicial districts," approved March the third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon conviction of offenders in the western judicial district of the State of Arkansas, for offences to which, punishment by confinement in the penitentiary is annexed, it shall be lawful for the court before whom convictions have or may be had, to sentence convicts to undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary house of the State situated in the eastern judicial district, in the same manner as though the penitentiary house was situated in the western judicial district of the State of Arkansas; and the counties of Sevier and Sabastian in the said State, are hereby added to, and made a part of the western judicial district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when any person shall be convicted, in the district court for the western district of Arkansas, of any offence, committed after the passage of this act, the punishment or part of the punishment whereof is imprisonment by the laws now existing, the said punishment or part of the punishment shall be confinement and imprisonment with hard labor for the same length of time, and shall be carried into effect as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in the twenty-fifth section of act entitled "An act to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be construed to extend or apply to said Indian country any of the laws enacted for the District of Columbia, and that nothing contained in the twentieth section of the said act, which provides for the punishment of offences therein specified, shall be construed to extend to any Indian committing said offences in the Indian country, or to any Indian committing any offence in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or in any case where by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offences may now or hereafter be secured to said Indian tribes, respectively, and any thing in said act inconsistent with this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That any white person who shall hereafter set fire, or attempt to set fire, to any house, out-house cabin, stable, or other building, in said Indian country, to whomsoever belonging; and any Indian who shall set fire to any house, out-house, cabin, stable, or other building, in said Indian country, belonging to or in lawful possession of a white person, in whole or in part, and whether the same be consumed or not, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by confinement and imprisonment, with hard labor for not more than twenty-one nor less than two years.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any white person who shall make an assault upon an Indian, or other person, or any Indian who shall make an assault upon a white person, within said Indian country, with a gun, rifle, sword, pistol, knife, or any other deadly weapon, with intent to kill or maim the person so assaulted, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction, be punished with confinement and imprisonment, with hard labor, for not more than five nor less than one year.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all criminal cases, upon indictment, for offences committed in said Indian country, prior to the creation of said western district of Arkansas, now pending in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas, process for witnesses residing or to be found in said western district, may issue to the marshal of said eastern district, and be executed by him in any part of said western district; and that the fees of all witnesses so summoned shall be paid by the United States.

Approved 27 March, 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Wanting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna, at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers, and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic, and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Babor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered, one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4036 acres.—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related, inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months, will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812, and those of the late War with Mexico, are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments, and by assienmgnts made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre, that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S. who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned, I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have, to be presented to Congress, and their Powers of Attorney and contracts, to be filed. If written to on this, or any of the above, the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres, and those who have failed, had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the Pension business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years, and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value*, not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States, and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General, in whose keeping the Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are, I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims, than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War, will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., April 13, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell now opening at
S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N. PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next, under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board, every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education, is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 30, 1851. 6t

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE opened and have now on hand a very large and desirable assortment of fall and winter **Goods**, which they invite their friends and customers to call and examine.

Asheville, Oct. 20.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13, 1854.

Later from Europe!

Arrival of the Baltic.

Rejection of Peace Proposals by the Czar.

The Combined Fleets of England and France

100,000 Men on the March.

Baltimore, April 4.

The American Mail steamer *Baltic* arrived at New York at about 7 o'clock this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult., which are three days later than those by the *Canada*.

The Czar has positively refused all peace propositions from the Western Powers, and a war is therefore certain.

The combined fleets of England and France would soon enter the Black Sea.

There had been no more fighting between the Turks and Russians since last accounts.

Prince Napoleon is to leave Paris about the last of April for the seat of war.

One hundred thousand Russians were on the march between Moscow and Odessa, and the war will be inevitable in the spring.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March 2*, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candles, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cloths.

Smith & McDowell have superb cloths of every description; cassimeres: tweeds; janes; drap de ete; brown, white and striped linens; also, a capital article of heavy linen for negroes; linsey, &c. All cheaper than such goods were ever before offered in this market. Judge for yourself. April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 8964, from Frank lin, N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*, Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854 tf

Franklin High School.

At Franklin, Macon County, N. C.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME AND LADY will commence a High School for young gentlemen and ladies, in Franklin, Macon County, N. C., on the 1st Friday in November, 1853. The Terms will be as follows, per session of 20 Weeks:

FIRST CLASS.

Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Primary Geography,	$ 5 00

SECOND CLASS.

Embracing Advanced Modern Geography, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and History,	8 00

THIRD CLASS.

Embracing Composition, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy and Ancient Geography,	12 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Embracing Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Logic, Geology, Domestic Economy, Evidences of Chistianity, the Latin and French Languages,	15 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Contingent Fee	50

Spelling, Reading, and Writing will be continued throughout the whole course; English Grammar, after its commencement, will be continued until a thorough acquaintance with it shall have been acquired.

The morals of the Students will be carefully guarded.

Daily Bills of the Merit and Demerit of each Student, will be kept, and quarterly Reports, stating the proficiency, deportment, and studies of each Student, will be sent to Parents and Guardians.

The Rules which the Students will be required to observe, are simple and reasonable.

Those in charge of the School will expect to guide the Students in the course of study they shall pursue while in the School.

Every Student will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the Session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Fees for tuition will be required one half in advance, and the other half at the close of the Session.

The Male and Female Depertments of this School will be taught separately; the whole, however, being under the supervision of the Principal.

BOARD can be obtained in the village on moderate terms.

August 25th, '53.

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Miles and Son's best pump boots; several other varieties youths and boys boots and shoes; ladies and misses shoes and gaiters, may be found at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S

April 7.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of *March*, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey.—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—WINTER TERM, 1854.

Samuel J. Neal, Adm. &c., vs. The heirs at Law of Thomas E. Upton, deceased.

Petition to Sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants (names not known) are non-residents of this State. Therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court house in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1854, then and there to plead answer or demur, or Judgment pro-confesso will be readerd against them, and the prayer of petitioner granted.

Witness Afred *M.* Finley, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, and in the 78th year of our independence.

A. M. FINLEY, C'lk.

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1853.

William Randolph *vs.* W. J. Brown and J. J. Donaldson.

Bill of Injunction.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. J. Donaldson, one of the defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said J. J. Donaldson to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity for said county at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and set for hearing exparte.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Burnsville, this 8th day of February, 1854.

M. P. PENLAND, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Thomas Watson and others, *vs.* Adam Watson, Cyrus Simonds and wife Matty, and George Watson.

Bill to Sell Real Estate.

It appearing in this case that the defendants are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of said Court of Equity at the Court House in Webster on the 3rd Monday in *March* next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants bill of complaint; or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the case set for hearing exparte.

Witness, Allen Fisher, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at Office in Webster, February 3d, 1854.

ALLEN FISHER, C. & M. E

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY SESSION, 1854.

Polly Allison *vs.* William Lambert et al.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that two of the defendants, William Darnold and wife Margaret, and Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, are non residents of this State, and without the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered that publication be made, six successive weeks, in the Asheville News, notifying the said William Darnold and wife Margaret, Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d monday after the 4th monday in March next, and make themselves parties plaintiffs or defendants, or the same will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, Robert B. Vance, Clerk, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth *M*onday in December, 1853.

R. B. VANCE, Cl'k.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853.

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased, vs. John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Withess, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th *M*onday after the 4th *M*onday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Cl'k.

January 5th, 1854.

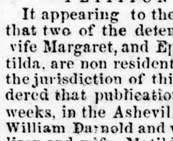
Fine Tobacco and Segars

JUST received and for sale by

SMITH & McDOWELL

March 9, 1852.

Look Here, Gentlemen.



WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Small Pox.

DR. J. D. BOYD, of the Eagle Hotel, has just received fresh "vaccine matter," which he will insert upon application. Surely none will let the opportunity pass to use the only preventive against this "loathsome disease."

Asheville, March 2.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY

SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Saltz, or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.

Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hestitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.

Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

100,000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Holston Con. Female COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the fifteenth instant, with the following Faculty:

REV. JOHN M. CARLISLE, President.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal Academic Department.

MISS MARY BOYD, Teacher of Music.

MISS PENELOPE TWITTY, Assistant.

MRS. E. K. HUTSELL, Stewardess

Rev. John M. Carlisle has given entire satisfaction, and is recommended to the friends of the College as an excellent Teacher. Miss Carlisle has likewise rendered satisfaction, which is stated with pleasure. Mrs. Hutsell, (widow of the late Rev. E. K. Hutsell, of the Holston Conference,) has taken charge of the Steward's Hall, from whose known kindness and care towards those committed to her protection, much is anticipated.

Terms of Board and Tuition, as usual.

Friends of Education, send on your daughters.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec.

Asheville, Nov. 9, '53.—tf

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of

Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper

to sell at wholesale.

We will take in exchange for goods, good janes, linsey, tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.

PATTON & McKEE.

Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Money Wanted!

Let no one think this is not intended for him. It is for all that may be indebted to me, either by note or book account. If you wish to save cost, you must settle by April Court. If not, you will find my claims in the hands of an Officer.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTILEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinanti, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, "Messrs. Rice & McFarland", one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit, for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,

MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it, is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours, truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.

Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD:—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.; D. B. & A Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, Jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; J. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes, & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little *"niceiosities"* to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

SMITH & M'DOWELL.